## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

# Pliocene planktic foraminifer census data from Deep Sea Drilling Project Holes 541 and 546

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#### INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Geological Survey is conducting a long-term study of the climatic and oceanographic conditions of the Pliocene. One of the major. elements of the study involves the use of quantitative composition of planktic foraminifer assemblages in conjunction with stable isotope analysis of planktic and benthic foraminifers to estimate sea-surface temperatures and identify major oceanographic boundaries and water masses within the North Atlantic Basin. We anticipate analyzing many samples during the project which will result in a large volume of raw census data. In addition, it is likely that all or some of the census data from individual cores will be incorporated into analyses for more than one report over the course of the project. Therefore we have decided to make the raw census data available in a series of open-file reports that will provide basic data for future work. In this report we present counting categories and raw census data for planktic foraminifer assemblages in 67 samples from DSDP Holes 541 and 546 (Fig. 1).

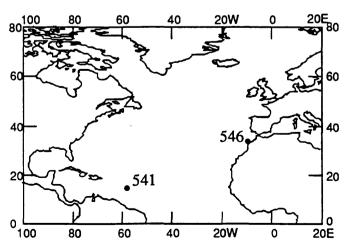


Figure 1 - Location of DSDP Holes covered in this report.

A variety of statistical techniques are being developed to transform census data of foraminifers in Pliocene deep-sea cores into quantitative estimates of Pliocene sea-surface temperatures. Details of statistical techniques, taxonomic groupings, and oceanographic interpretations are presented in more formal publications (Dowsett and Poore, 1990, 1991; Dowsett, 1991).

Latitude, longitude, and water depth for each DSDP locality are in Table 1. Counts of variables tabulated in each sample are given in Tables 2 and 3.

#### **METHODS**

The samples used in this study were washed using low temperature (isotope) procedures. Sediment samples were dried in an oven at  $\leq 50^{\circ}$  C. The dried bulk sample was disaggregated in a beaker with warm tap water and about 2 ml of dilute calgon solution (5 gm calgon to 1 liter water). The beaker was agitated on a shaker/hot plate without heating. Samples were then washed through a 63  $\mu$ m sieve using a fine spray hose and dried in an oven at  $\leq 50^{\circ}$  C. Many samples required an additional treatment with about 10 ml of 10%  $H_2O_2$  added to the wash in order to obtain clean specimens.

A split of 300-350 planktic foraminifer speci-

Table 1 - Latitude, longitude, and water depth (in corrected meters) for DSDP Holes shown in Figure 1.

Hole	Latitude	Longitude	Water Depth
541	15°31'N	58°43'W	4940.0
546	33°46'N	09°33'W	3958.0

mens was obtained from the ≥149 µm size fraction using a Carpco sample splitter. Specimens were identified, sorted, and glued to a standard 60 square micropaleontological slide.		saccu	Globigerinoides sacculifer (Brady), G. quadrilobatus (d'Orbigny) and G. trilobus (Reuss)	
COUNTING CATEGORIES  Taxa included in counting categories and codes used for headings of Tables 2 and 3 are summar-		Gnoid	Globigerinoides spp. Representatives of Globigerinoides (usually small) that could not be confidently assigned to G. ruber, G. obliquus (s.l.) or G. conglobatus.  Globoquadrina altispira (Cushman and Jarvis)	
ized below. In general, our taxonomic concepts follow Parker (1962; 1967), and Blow (1969). Exceptions to their practices are noted below.		altis		
DSDP sample designations are abbreviated in Tables 2 and 3 as core-section, depth within section in centimeters (eg. 10-5, 34 = core 10, section 5, 34 cm below top of section 5). The depth column lists depth of sample below sea floor in		crass	Globorotalia crassaformis (Galloway and Wissler). This category includes G. ronda Blow and G. oceanica Cushman and Bermudez.	
meters.		hirsu	Globorotalia hirsuta (d'Orbigny)	
Code	Taxon (taxa) comments	plata	Globorotalia inflata (d'Orbigny) and G. puncticulata (Deshayes)	
Cnglm	Conglomerata	marga	Globorotalia margaritae Bolli and Ber-	
bulls	Globigerina bulloides (d'Orbigny) and G. praebulloides Blow		mudez	
falco	Globigerina falconensis Blow	menar	Globorotalia menardii (Parker, Jones, and Brady) s.l. This category includes various members of the G. menardii	
pseud	Globigerina pseudobesa (Salvatorini)		lineage such as G. limbata (Fornasini) and G. miocenica Palmer.	
incis	Globigerina incisa (Bronnimann and Resig)	scitu	Globorotalia scitula (Brady) s.l. This category includes various members of the G. scitula group, for example G. subscitula Conato.	
praed	Globigerina praedigitata Parker			
woodi	Globigerina woodi Jenkins and G. apertura Cushman	tocat	Globorotalia tosaensis Takayanagi and Saito and G. truncatulinoides (d'Orbigny)	
decor	Globigerina decoraperta Takayanagi and Saito	tumid	Globorotalia tumida (Brady) s.l. This category includes G. plesiotumida	
aequi	Globigerinella aequilateralis (Brady)		Blow and Banner.	
gluti	Globigerinita glutinata (Egger) s.l.	hexag	Globorotaloides hexagona (Natland)	
congl	Globigerinoides conglobatus (Brady)	acost	Neogloboquadrina acostaensis (Blow) and N. continuosa (Blow)	
obliq	Globigerinoides obliquus Bolli and G. extremus Bolli and Bermudez	humer	Neogloboquadrina humerosa (Takay- anagi and Saito)	
ruber	Globigerinoides ruber (d'Orbigny)	spach	Neogloboquadrina pachyderma (Eh-	

renberg) left-coiling. Relatively small, compact *Neogloboquadrina* with 4-5 chambers in the ultimate whorl, kummerform ultimate chamber, and a slightly to distinct oval equatorial outline are included here. Separating small left-coiling *N. atlantica* from large left-coiling *N. pachyderma* is arbitrary in many North Atlantic highlatitude sites.

dpach Neogloboquadrina pachyderma (Ehrenberg) right-coiling. This category is restricted to specimens with 4 chambers in the ultimate whorl. Right-coiling specimens close to N. pachyderma that have more than 4 chambers in the ultimate whorl are tabulated as "dupac".

dupac This category is used for specimens of right-coiling Neogloboquadrina with more than four chambers in the ultimate whorl that are transitional between N. pachyderma and N. acostaensis or N. atlantica.

Neogl This category includes Neogloboquadrina that were not identified to specific level but generally does not include representatives of N. atlantica.

Orbul Orbulina universa d'Orbigny

Sphae Sphaeroidinella and Sphaeroidinellopsis

quinq Turborotalita quinqueloba (Natland)

Gltal This catagory includes Globorotalia that were not identified to species level.

Pulle This catagory includes *Pulleniatina* that were not identified to specific level.

OTHER This category includes unidentified specimens and taxa that are rare within assemblages from the cores.

TOTAL Total number of planktic forams in the counting split.

frags fragments of planktic foraminifers

bform benthic foraminifers

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